

FOR U. S. SENATOR,
Alexander G. McNutt.

We have removed the office of the **TRUE DEMOCRAT**, into one of the lower rooms of the Court House, where we shall be pleased to receive all orders from our friends. Small favors thankfully received—larger ones in proportion.

On our 4th page, will be found the Circular Address of **JOHN STEELE, Esq.**, to the Voters of the Fourth Judicial District of this State.

PAULDING ACADEMY.—We are requested to state that the Examination of the Students of this Institution for the month of May, will take place on Friday, the 30th instant. In the evening, at early candle light, will be an Exhibition, consisting of Compositions, original Orations, and the performance of "Perfection," or the "Maid of Munster." The public are particularly invited to attend on this occasion, it being the last Examination and Exhibition of the present session.

The Circuit Court of this county, Hon. H. Mounger, presiding, closed on Saturday evening. The business was mostly light, and of but little interest. A youth, by the name of John Gardner, was convicted of larceny, and sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

Chickasawha Improvement.

In our first number, we marked the Chickasawha Company, as Fraud, No. 2. We also stated, that as a member of the State Legislature, we gave that company our support, and afterwards became a member of that company. We were, possibly, too precipitate, in applying the epithet fraud, and therefore qualify that charge, by saying, we shall lay before the public the whole transaction. If there has been no fraud, we will disabuse the public mind. If there has been, we will charge it on the guilty. We feel a deep solicitude in the prosperity of our native State—but more especially the East. A large sum of money has been drawn from the State Treasury to improve the navigation of the Chickasawha river, and that too at a time when the State was compelled to resort to increased taxation to defray the necessary expenses of the Government.

The question then arises, has the money been laid out in good faith on the Chickasawha river? has it received, solid and lasting, advantages therefrom? As soon as we procure some documents from Jackson, this whole matter shall be exposed, and the public left to judge for themselves.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.—It will be seen that we have placed the name of **ALEXANDER G. McNUTT**, at the head of our columns for Senatorial honors. In doing so, we know that we but echo the wishes and feelings of a mighty host of Democrats who have stood by him in his desperate struggles against the *deceit* folks, and the factions in our own party. That Gov. McNutt is a statesman of most gigantic order all men admit, and who doubts that our interests in his hands will be safe? None. But there are some friends that fear he is too vulnerable on the question of the Union Bank Bonds, with some scepticism on the Texas and Oregon questions. So far as these bonds are concerned, it appears to us, his position is invincible—and on those great questions of a national character we have no fears—he will be found battling in the front rank against every man and measure adverse to our national interest and character.

But whilst we have this confidence in him, we have no objection to other eminent friends coming before the people; and if another is found to be more acceptable to the majority, we shall cordially support the choice of the PEOPLE. Their will, and not ours be done.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—At the recent election in this State, the Democrats elected 13, perhaps 14, out of the 15 members to Congress, and will have a majority of about 25 on joint ballot in the Legislature.

We are requested to state that a Democratic meeting will be held in Ellenville, Jones county, on Saturday, the 7th June, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

HON. GEO. T. SWAN, addressed the citizens of this county, on Tuesday, last, on the subject of the contemplated Rail Road, leading from Brandon to the Alabama line. His speech as usual, was forcible and eloquent, and needs no comment. The citizens of Jasper are alive to the importance of this great measure and contributed liberally towards its construction.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the residence of Mr. Wm. Thomas, in this county, was destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon last, together with all the out buildings. We earnestly entreat our citizens to come forward to his relief, as he is a worthy young man, and has lost his all.

War, it is rumored, will be declared against the United States by Mexico, growing out of the annexation of Texas. Well, come on, one American soldier can whip nine Mexicans.

farmer, having been called on by resolution to address the citizens of Jasper county, on the first day of our Circuit Court, gave an account of his stewardship, while a member of Congress. He gave his views in a brief, forcible manner, on the Texas and Oregon questions, on the Sub-Treasury and Post Office bill; and showed his course on those different questions. Judging from the countenance, and hearing the people talk afterwards, they were satisfied that he was not that weak, inefficient, and superannuated old man, that he had been represented to be. The people were astonished to see him handle those different subjects with so much ability. He showed himself an able debater, a man of learning and sense. Among the topics to which he adverted, was the great Eastern and Southern Rail Road, running from Brandon in a direction to Selma, Alabama. On this great national measure, he was able and enthusiastic. His views are that by the compact between the General Government and the State of Mississippi, the two per cent. fund has become *ipso facto* appropriated to the construction of that specific object, or to delay its appropriation to the construction of that Road, is illiberal in a sectional point of view, and directly in violation of the trust reposed in Mississippi. The Road is of a national character, and should be advocated by every true friend of our common country no matter where they may enjoy a *lex domicilio*—whether in the North, West, South, or the favored East. Not having been furnished with a copy of his speech, we can only give this brief notice of his remarks, which were lucid and interesting to the multitude who were present—they mostly all go for the old farmer, R. W. ROBERTS, for re-nomination to Congress another term.

Choctaw Claims.

FRAUD No. 1.—These Claims, if they can be so termed, are giving our citizens a degree of trouble. Actions of ejectment are being instituted, in many instances, against our citizens who hold in their possession, the receipt and patents of the Government for their lands. Many of these lands have large improvements on them, and are the homes of some of our worthiest citizens. We cannot believe that there are in this country any Indians who, by the Treaty, should be allowed one acre of land. Those who availed themselves of the 14th article, and remained here, have their claims adjusted. The 19th article Indians sold the land jobbers more land than they were entitled to, by numerical calculation, and left for the West. Still there is a gang of debased, half-starved wretches, whose business, it would appear, was to swear to the best advantage for the land-jobber—serve as a source of annoyance to our people—retard the improvement of some of our best lands, so that some may coerce a little hush-money. We say away with them. They have no rights here. More anon.

The Bowery Theatre, in New York, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 23d ult. Several other buildings adjacent to the Theatre were badly injured. This is the fourth time the Bowery has been burnt. The fire broke out in the carpenter's room attached to the theatre, which instantly communicated to the theatre itself, and in three quarters of an hour the fine edifice was a complete ruin, with nothing but the high walls and massive columns standing. The inside of the building, scenery, furniture, wardrobe, machinery, &c. were entirely destroyed, and several of the performers lost private dresses and property to considerable amounts. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, and principally falls on Mr. Hamblin, one of the proprietors. Mr. H., however, nothing daunted, has made arrangements for building a new theatre on an extensive and costly scale, on Broadway, adjoining the Tabernacle.

We see it stated, that President Polk's Inaugural, has given considerable offence to the Parliament of Great Britain, and they speak of war. What! go to war, Mr. Bull, with the American people, for asserting their rights? We can lick you till your hides wont hold shucks!

A violent snow storm was experienced in St. Louis and along the Illinois shore, on the 22d ult. At Kaskaskia, Ill., several houses were blown down, and several were overturned in the vicinity of the town of Commerce, in the same State.

FROM BRAZIL.—The Philadelphia Gazette, has advices from Rio de Janeiro to 1st March. The difficulty which existed between the United States and Brazilian Governments, has been amicably adjusted through the interference of Mr. Wise. In commercial affairs the greatest activity prevailed.

A DISGRACEFUL RIOT recently occurred among the students of the University of Virginia. The windows and doors of the building were destroyed, and the professor's houses assailed and greatly injured. The students were finally dispersed by the military, and the University was, at the latest account, in possession of the military.

Since the above, we learn from the Charlottesville Jeffersonian, that the magistrate, sitting by the capacity of a county court, and a jury, have been investigating the disturbances at the University, and will make a publication of the facts. Order had been restored, and the lectures resumed.

REMINISCENCE.
READER—had you been in the town of Paulding some 8 or 10 years ago, as we were, one cold bleak winter's morn, some ten or twelve of us were assembled around a log fire, for cabins were scarce, the conversation turned on the all-absorbing subject of procuring the entry of lands for their future homes. The land jobbers and speculators were over running the country, sweeping the improvement of the citizens where ever they could. When a cold, frozen looking gentleman rode up and alighted; his mien was anxious, and his voice appeared tremulous as he saluted the crowd. Some one asked him the news—he answered, as follows. Men, I moved into this purchase last fall, since which time I have packed my corn from 40 to 60 miles at three dollars per bushel, to support a wife and large family of children. I have worked hard and cleared a bit of land, on which I hoped to make bread another year; but, last night, I found the speculators taking the numbers of my land—what in God's name shall I do? All was silence for some minutes, at length a gentleman present asked how much land he wished to save; he answered he desired to save two 8ths but would be glad to save one 40, including his improvements. The gentleman asked him if he had his numbers; he answered, he had; then putting his hand into his pocket, he drew forth \$200. Here, sir, go and enter your land—the overjoyed man stood confounded—at length remarked, when shall I be able to pay you? The other answered, go without delay and enter your land—the delighted man sprang on his horse, cut out for the Office and saved his land. Who was this kind hearted man? We answer Col. Joshua Terral.

For the True Democrat.

PAULDING.—Mr. Editor: It was but too common in by-gone days, to see at our courts and public gatherings, generally, a state of things no-wise indicative of a refined state of public peace and prosperity—in times that are gone, men and boys were deranged with a mania for speculation, gaming, and drinking large draughts of the "oh-be-joyful"—pockets full of the Branding could be heard from many a group of biblicans. How changed the times and scene—last week your STAR of the EAST—for so your PAULDING may be called—was the centre of congregated litigation—Court came and is gone, and when or where did such, or greater order pervade the Court, country and city—no riots—no fighting or swearing, to disturb the order of public business—the Judge, lawyer, officers of court, suitors, jurors, witnesses, spectators, all patrons of order and proper deportment. None of those common orders, "Mr. clerk, enter a fine against some drunken disturber of public justice—Mr. Sheriff keep order!" none of these, because the occasion did not require them. So novel indeed is the scene that a court should come and go, and all the usual temptations at hand, and yet so few feel their liquor, that I could not but admire the improved state of the public morals of your people. Though your county is not the Empire, your Paulding is the Star of the East. A few years since, gloom was pictured on the general dilapidation of the place but now newness and smiling brightness is seen on every square. I did not sit down to write a PUFF.

If **ISHAM H. CLAYTON** will permit his name to be used as candidate for Representative of this county, at the ensuing election, he will receive the warm support of

MANY VOTERS.

Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic party, was held at the Court House in Paulding, on Monday, 12th instant. On motion of Hon. S. R. Adams, **JOHN MOFFETT, Sr.**, was called to the Chair, and **JAMES KEETON**, appointed Secretary. The Chair briefly explained the object of the meeting, when on motion of Col. Geo. W. Ryan, it was

Resolved, That this meeting proceed to elect by ballot, five individuals to represent this county in the ensuing State Convention.

In accordance with the above resolution the meeting proceeded to ballot, L. B. Ellis and John McDonald tellers, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen:

S. R. Adams, L. B. Ellis, Geo. W. Ryan, James McDugald, O. C. Dease.

J. M. Graybill, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1. **Resolved**, That we respectfully suggest to the contemplated State Convention the name of Col. **ROBERT W. ROBERTS**, as a suitable person to represent the Eastern portion of the State in Congress.

2. **Resolved**, That we hold it imprudent to express any opinion in regard to other portions of the State.

3. **Resolved**, That our delegates to said Convention are hereby instructed to support Col. **R. W. ROBERTS** for Congress, and Gen. **A. G. BROWN**, for Governor.

4. **Resolved**, That we have nothing to do with the election of a U. S. Senator, and instruct our delegates to oppose all attempts that may be made to bring that subject before the State Convention.

5. **Resolved**, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the *True Democrat*, the *Eastern Clarion*, the *Mississippian*, the *Southern Reformer*, and the *Marion Banner*.
JOHN MOFFETT, Sr., Ch'n.
JAMES KEETON, Sec'y.

HON. ISHAM MOODY, is a candidate to represent Clark county in the lower branch of the State Legislature. He was formerly a representative from Green county, and is one of the long tried and faithful democrats of the East—*Mississippian*.

EX. GOV. McNUTT.
The last Southern Reformer has an article in which, with all the formality of an indictment he advances one by one, from firstly to fourthly a string of accusations against Governor McNutt. Although divided out for the parade in this formal array they all amount to but this: that Governor McNutt was not a warm supporter of Mr. Polk in the last canvass and opposed the annexation of Texas.

The Reformer certainly does our distinguished old public servant great injustice in such an accusation. It is true, we believe, that Governor McNutt did not use any very great exertions in this State in the late canvass. But how very unjust to suppose on that account that he did not give Mr. Polk a hearty support! Many other things besides a devotion to the success of a ticket may impel a politician to make a great splutter in a campaign; and a view to his own ultimate advancement may sometimes prompt such a thing, especially in a State where at any rate the vote may be considered as certain as such things ever can be. But how was Governor McNutt, on a field where service was more needed, where it cost more to render it and where no suspicion could arise as to perfect disinterestedness?

It is known to most of our acquaintances that we were last summer a citizen of Louisiana. That State, we all know was considered extremely doubtful; and she was looked to from all quarters of the Union with the utmost anxiety, as perhaps having in her hands the casting vote in the Presidential election. In the upper parishes the democrat found themselves opposed by a vigor and activity among the Whigs, seldom equalled. We were compelled to use every exertion to meet their incessant labors, and called on Mississippi, where we supposed they could be spared, for speakers to aid us in the canvass. One of the first to respond and hasten to our aid, with the might of a giant, and the fervor of disinterestedness of a true democrat was **Gov. McNutt**. The enthusiasm with which his coming was received by the people of those Parishes, who have long known his fame, and the ability and powerful effect of the speeches he delivered, will not soon be forgotten by the crowds who assembled to hear him; and they could we imagine be hardly more surprised than they will be to hear that the powerful champion whose fervid appeals for democracy, and whose death blows to whiggery they listened to so attentively, is now accused of coldness in the canvass; and that the man who there advocated annexation and demonstrated the opposition to it to emanate from Federalism, is here because he made no speeches for it, accused of being hostile to the measure.

Our public cannot fail to see injustice done in this to their well known old servant, and to appreciate the disinterested motive of true devotion to the democratic cause which made him go to a neighboring State, more in danger, to render that cause his services.

We are at a loss to account for the motives which cause Gov. McNutt to be thus singled out for misrepresentation and calumny. He nor his friends have not pursued this course towards his opponents; and that man's claims must be poor indeed which can only become prominent by exposing the demerits of his competitors.

Sentinel.

HORACE PAGAUD.—Some three years ago, Horace Pagaud, clerk of A. B. Saunders, auditor of the state, was arrested on the charge of forgery, and on examination before justices of the peace, was discharged. Subsequently, three indictments were preferred against him by the grand jury of Hinds county, charging him with forging auditor's warrants on the state treasury. Pagaud fled and concealed himself for a while in Cuba, and afterwards in Texas. Here he was arrested, brought back to the United States, and placed in the county jail of Hinds. His counsel attempted to get him discharged on a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Sharkey. Failing in this, they procured the removal of his trial to the county of Warren. The case came up for hearing last week, and resulted in the conviction of Pagaud on three indictments of forgery in the first degree. A motion made by his counsel for a new trial was overruled by the court; but a bill of exceptions we learn has been filed, upon which an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

The prosecution was conducted by Attorney-General Freeman, and District Attorney Walker; the defence by Gen. Foote, L. Lea, and F. E. Plummer.

[Reformer.]

NEWS BY THE CALEDONIA.—This steamer brings dates from Liverpool down to 5th April. It had been expressly detained by the British government to take out the result of the debate in Parliament on the Oregon question. The English press is discussing the Oregon question with much bad feeling toward the United States. Whigs and Tories join in denouncing the action of the American executive. A great deal is said about the rights of England and the determination of the people and government to resist by force any attempt of the United States to take exclusive possession of Oregon. The cotton market is without change. The effect of detaining the Caledonia is said to have prevented a fall of 1-8d. per lb. in previous rates. At Havre, the demand for cotton is on the increase. Very ordinary 55 francs to ordinary 60 francs.

In the circuit court of Lowndes county, Thomas Pierce has been tried for killing Thomas Long, upwards of a year ago, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Spencer Hawkins has also been sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years, for aiding and abetting in an attempt to murder R. J. Lawrence.

[Reformer.]

Ambrose H. Jones was sentenced by the general sessions of Greenville district, (S. C.) to be hung on the 6th June, for the murder of his step-mother. He was found in his cell on the 14th of April, suspended from the bars of his window, dead. A note was found with these laconic lines to the sheriff: "Col. D. Hooker, dear sir—I have saved you the trouble! A. H. Jones. I am innocent of the charge."

England and the United States.—The President of the United States, in whose hands the constitution reposes the treaty making power, having in his Inaugural address to his constituents, designated the course he should pursue in the negotiations respecting Oregon, is met on the part of the British Government by a declaration in Parliament that they are prepared for hostilities. The pledge of the American President that the faith of the treaties shall be preserved, is replied to by a menace of war. The nations, at the time of this debate, are in the security of peace; their relations in the northwestern wilderness are defined by treaties which America at least declares must be sacredly observed; the negotiations between the two countries for the adjustment of difficulties are not suspended; and in the midst of the state of diplomatic intercourse, Great Britain attempts to throw the sword into the scale, and decide the balance by the weight of its arms.

There is nothing in what has transpired to call for, or palliate, at this time, this excitement in the British Parliament. That America holds the country of Oregon to be her own, is no new doctrine. She first discovered Columbia at its mouth, and first discovered it at its source; Spain relinquished its claim to her; her citizens took possession of it; Great Britain itself, in the hour of returning peace, restored American jurisdiction on its bank; American statesmen have never breathed a doubt of the justice of our claim; successive administrations have asserted it; the people have confirmed it; the American Senate have passed upon it; the House of National Representatives has maintained it; and now, of a sudden, the British government assumes to be angry, seeks to insult the new administration from Congress and from the people, and to overawe the President in the discharge of his constitutional powers, by a threat of resorting to war.

The theatrical preparations by which the menace was attended—the evidently concerted speeches—the distribution of parts between the rashness of Lord John Russell and the greater caution of the premier—the keeping back of the steamer a day for the purpose of taking over the debate—all seem to show that the scene was designed as an experiment on the nerves of the administration. In this point of view it is ludicrous. The day has gone by when menace of war on the part of England could sway a negotiation with the United States.

But England cannot be serious in her menace. Her manufacturers must leave their mills idle, unless America supplies them with cotton. Her merchant know their ships must fall a prey to American privateers, that would not leave a sea unvisited. Her success, too, would be fruitless—for if she took Oregon as a wilderness, she would conquer but rocks and forests, and the privileges of garrioting a solitude; and if she should attempt to form a colony there, the colonists, whenever they come will insist on governing themselves. Nor is this all. The oppressed millions in England would not tolerate a wars with America. A war between Great Britain and the United States would be the signal of a strife throughout Christendom of the old aristocracies with the millions. Neither Sir Robert Peel, nor France, nor Russia, nor any of the monarchies or aristocracies of Europe, can wish to see that war begun. America does not wish it—for, having faith in the principles of freedom, she has never been a propagandist, but is willing to await the quiet influence of truth, and the amelioration of society by the gradual and certain progress of civilization.

If the menace is designed to produce an effect on the re-annexation of Texas, by intimidating its people, the duty of the American government is too obvious to be mistaken. Texas must be more and more earnestly welcomed to a participation in our confederacy; and her citizens must be made to feel that they are invited on terms the most liberal, not so much to common danger as to the boundless benefits that are to spring perennially from union.

Or is the menace of Great Britain seriously intended? The United States of America, under the blessed influence of democratic institutions, are rapidly developing their resources, and exciting the envy of powers whose laws and constitution are less favorable to freedom. Would Great Britain seek by force of arms, to rest that progress which is the admiration of the world, and which ought to be source of delight to every friend of his race? The attempt would prove a vain one. The expansive power of popular freedom cannot be restrained. The tides of the Pacific might as well be arrested as the progress of American principles beyond the mountains. Nothing can stay their advance but the waters of the great ocean. If England is serious in her menace, we are well warranted in believing that the administration will assert, and inflexibly maintain, the position assumed by the President in his Inaugural address to his constituents.

If England looks to war as one of the means of attaining the gratification of her ambition, how admirable is the contrast afforded by America! Our policy is peace. We seek no government over men but through their free consent. The genius of our institutions forbids conquest. If provinces were to be reduced, our system provides no method of governing the unwilling. Thus the contrast between America and England becomes here, as everywhere, a contrast of principles. The menace of arms on the one side is met by the irresistible elements of peaceful progress on the other.